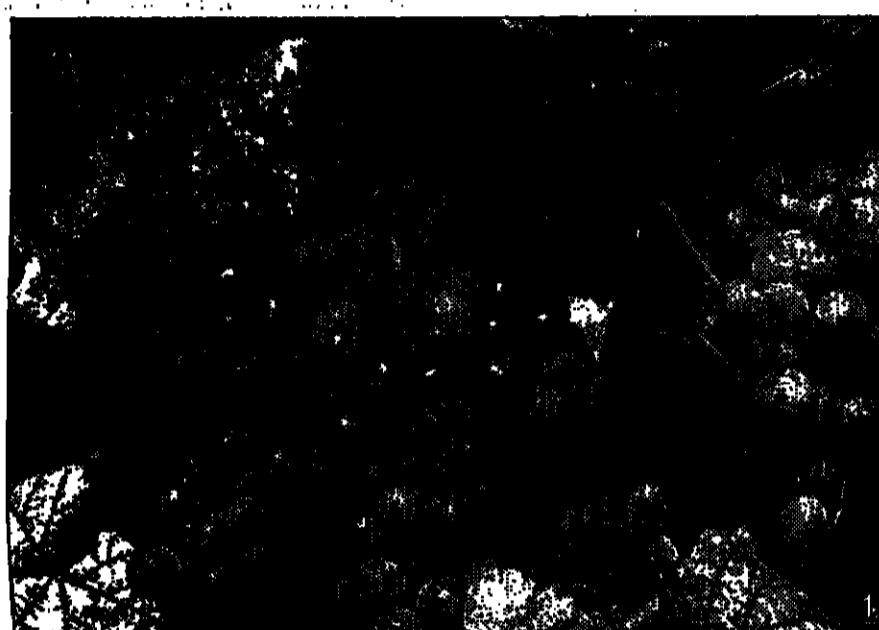


Routes to tour in Germany

The German Wine Route

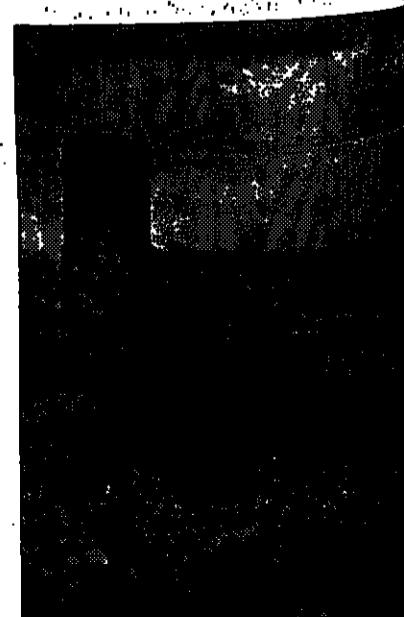
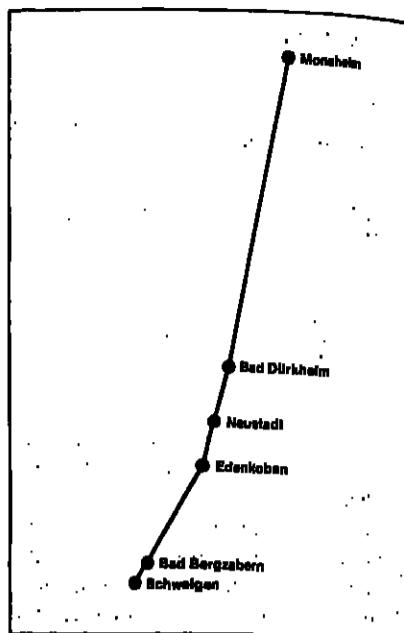


German roads will get you there — to the Palatinate woods, for instance, where 2,000 years ago Roman legionaries were already growing wine. Each vine yields up to three litres of various kinds of wine, such as Riesling, Sylvaner, Müller-Thurgau, Scheurebe or Gewürztraminer. Grapes are gathered in the autumn but the season never ends. Palatinate people are always ready to throw a party, and wine always holds pride of place, generating *Gemütlichkeit* and good cheer. As at the annual Bad Dürkheim Wurstmarkt, or sausages market, the Deidesheim goat auction and the election of the German Wine Queen in Neustadt. Stay the night in wine-growing villages, taste the wines and become a connoisseur.

Visit Germany and let the Wine Route be your guide.

- 1 Grapes on the vine
- 2 Dorrenbach
- 3 St Martin
- 4 Deidesheim
- 5 Wachenheim

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV.
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



The German Tribune

Hamburg, 10 August 1986
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The defence of Europe: need for a Pax Atlantica

Editorial

President Roosevelt said in Yalta in 1945 that the Americans would be out of Europe in two years. Stalin couldn't wait to see them go, so they stayed — despite Washington's warning about entangling alliances.

After 40 years of containment, Europeans are bound to ask themselves today whether the onus ought not to be mainly on them to look after their own security.

Three scenarios are at their disposal: an illusion, an imbalance and a task. First the illusion: that America will continue to play the role in Europe it has played without demur for the past 40 years.

This presupposes that the United States will disregard the doubts that have befallen politicians of both parties, disengagement and mass opinion and the malaise in transatlantic ties reflected in the Libya crisis.

Few Germans have realised that after the Mansfield resolution and the Nunn amendment budget constraints are now growing overwhelming and sure to have far-reaching political consequences for transatlantic ties.

The Gramm-Rudman move to brake US Federal budget spending may have fallen foul of the Supreme Court but alternative measures are sure to follow.

The high priority given to SDI and the low opinion in which European loyalty toward the United States is held may

be brought to a halt once they have been unleashed in the heart of Europe? On balance they tend, as a former adviser of Helmut Schmidt has warned, toward jumping the gun on capitulation.

This is the reason for the uncertainty neighbouring countries, especially France, feel about the Federal Republic of Germany.

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lead to the American presence in Europe, declining dramatically without Soviet counter-concessions.

On 13 May Henry Kissinger wrote in the *Washington Post* that all US forces and systems needed for America's world role ought to be withdrawn from Europe because 'European' cooperation could not be counted on in an emergency.

The sheer weight of any opinion voiced by such an experienced foreign policymaker as Dr Kissinger was argu-

ably less important than the approving note sounded by the Pentagon and the State Department.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser to President Carter, recently wrote in *Foreign Affairs* that the Europeans would do well to take their security into their own hands.

Second the imbalance, starting with the Europeanisation of Europe advocated by leading German Social Democratic thinkers and ending with the miracle of the Soviet Union forgetting Lenin's mission to make the world safe for Communism.

Between these two targets there are ominous intermediate moves such as scaling down the Bundeswehr and, logically, other Nato forces stationed in Germany to a "structural non-aggressive capability," possibly with counter-positions by the East (and possibly not).

Then there is the draft treaty on chemical weapons drawn up by the SPD and the East German Communist Party (SED), which undermines Nato's negotiating position.

The Social Democrats and the SED are also to confer on Social Democratic policy objectives in connection with the updating of the 1959 Bad Godesberg manifesto.

A final imbalance factor is the ideological game played by the Communists, with their one-eyed post-war anti-Fascism and its effect on their view of history and the future.

It has both European and Atlantic dimensions. To think solely in terms of Europe would be, intentionally or unintentionally, to play Mr Gorbachov's game; the Soviet leader would dearly like to rule the roost in his "European house."

Yet to think solely in transatlantic terms would be to fail in any attempt to piece Europe together.

A Europe that is resolved and has no alternative but to be the master of its own destiny has no choice but to bear in mind the British and French nuclear potential.

What is required of the Europeans is,

as in the days of Robert Schuman and Konrad Adenauer, the temerity of realism.

The key concepts are logically and factually interlinked. They are:

- variable geometry of institutions;
- implementation of the Luxembourg resolutions on a wider European market and currency;
- technological headway, including space research policies associated with but independent of the United States;
- and, finally but first and foremost, the two pillars of Nato.

That would establish transatlantic ties on a basis of partnership and give Europe both a role and a responsibility in security and arms control.

No-one has a greater interest in security and arms control and no-one has greater responsibility for them than the Germans in the free part of their country.

What is needed is an appreciation of the true situation, a definition of our interests and the courage of our convictions.

Michael Stürmer
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung,
für Deutschland, 23 July 1980)



(Cartoon: Felix Morsil, 'Frankfurter Rundschau')

Regardless of lip service paid to Europe: what is involved is the latest version on the fateful German fascination with a separate path independent of and opposed to the West.

Third and last, the task must be to ensure that free Western Europe gains a political and strategic identity to go with its cultural and economic identity.

It has both European and Atlantic dimensions. To think solely in terms of Europe would be, intentionally or unintentionally, to play Mr Gorbachov's game; the Soviet leader would dearly like to rule the roost in his "European house."

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No end to deterrence in sight in spite of hopeful signs

Neither a firm deadline has been agreed for a second summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachov nor have arms control talks between the superpowers seriously begun.

All that went on in the sandpits of the negotiating teams in Geneva, Vienna and Stockholm before the summer recess was the usual trench warfare.

Yet there seems to have been a breath of fresh spring air in the dialogue between the US President and the Soviet Party-leader.

Since June the proposals, letters and statements by both sides have, for the first time in years of standstill, contained the outlines of a possible arms

control agreement between Washington and Moscow.

This development is the more surprising as prophets of doom have lately forecast the end of disarmament bids and a new arms race.

Their imaginations were fired by President Reagan's announcement that the United States no longer felt bound by SALT 2, which it had never ratified and which had in any case expired.

He did, however, say America might reconsider this decision if the Soviet Union were to stop violating the agreement, which it was palpably doing.

This announcement could be regarded either as a severing of bonds or

Continued on page 3

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Cavalier French attitude on conservation starts to grate on German nerves

Many Germans are at a loss to account for the careless way in which Paris reacts to Franco-German environmental problems.

The latest conflict has arisen in connection with Cattenom nuclear power station, only a few miles from the German border.

Eberhard Meller of the Confederation of German Industry (BDI) in Cologne, where he is head of environmental affairs, says he is seen by French counterparts as a deep green ecologist.

It makes him feel distinctly odd, especially as he sees himself as a staunch custodian of German industrial interests.

Misunderstandings of this kind just show how widely French and German views differ on environmental matters.

Differences in economic potential and political outlook also contribute toward unequal readiness to protect the air, water and soil from harmful substances.

Both sides can take a dim view of each other as a result, and even the much-vaunted mainstay of Franco-German friendship was recently reviewed in a Bundesrat debate as a result.

Bund Environment Minister Walter Wallmann is balking on friendly cooperation rather than confrontation and litigation in relations with France.

Political leaders in the Saar are less conciliatory. Saar Environment Minister Ju Leinen says the French are overtaxing Franco-German friendship with their Cattenom complex.

He prefers litigation to what Herr Wallmann terms cordial and confidential negotiations. "Politically," Herr Leinen says, "everything imaginable has been tried out in vain."

He has more in mind than the administrative court case. The Saar is to refuse permission for French nuclear power to be fed via the Saar into the European grid, the aim being to ensure that Cattenom is a commercial fiasco.

"If need be," Social Democrat Leinen says, "we will dismantle the pylons."

Christian Democrat Klaus Töpfer, Environment Minister in the neighbouring Rhineland-Palatinate, fears the domestic atomic energy dispute could impose a burden on foreign policy as a result.

Lutz Stavenhagen, Minister of State at the Bonn Foreign Office, where he is responsible for European affairs, feels the only effect the Saar's court case has had is that the French have shelved all negotiations until the case has been heard.

Cattenom is certainly the latest and most irksome link in a chain of Franco-German environmental upsets.

Peugeot chief executive Jacques Calvet dismissed German environmental efforts in connection with vehicle emission and catalytic converters as the handiwork of a "hysterical gang."

The French government obediently played for time on the issue in the European Community.

The Saar is the dirtiest river in Europe from where it is joined by the Rosel, a river used by a French chemical works in Carling as an open drain for waste that conveniently flows downstream into neighbouring Germany.

President Mitterrand is tight-lipped and shows no signs of appreciating German nuclear fears in the wake of Chernobyl.

"If everyone had taken as many security precautions as France, in respect of Cattenom," he told Chancellor Kohl,

**Wirtschafts
Woche**

"The Soviet catastrophe need never have occurred."

This reaction is unlikely to have come as a surprise to the Chancellor even though Chernobyl by no means went unnoticed in France.

But French politicians of all hues, industrialists and trade unionists, nuclear exports and an overwhelming majority of public opinion are firmly convinced that a Chernobyl-style accident simply couldn't happen in a French power station.

For seven years the French National Assembly hesitated before, finally, in 1983, ratifying the international agreement on protecting the quality of water in the Rhine.

French self-assurance almost inevitably results from economic compulsion and the aim of ensuring greater independence from oil imports.

Over 40 nuclear power stations meet two thirds of French demand for industrial and domestic electric power. France's current account deficit is so heavy it simply couldn't afford to import coal, oil and natural gas instead.

So atomic energy is a much more crucial mainstay of the present standard of living in France than it is, in, say, Germany.

Cattenom would also establish a precedent. If the four reactor blocks on the Moselle had to be equipped with additional safety features extra safety precautions must logically be installed at other reactors.

Otherwise the French government would tacitly admit that it attached greater importance to German worries over the safety of nuclear installations than to French views on the subject.

French opinion tends in any case to attach priority to job security rather than to environmental protection. No leading French political party or group has tried out in vain."

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"If everyone had taken as many security precautions as France, in respect of Cattenom," he told Chancellor Kohl,

gives pride of place to ecological considerations.

The CGT, France's Communist trade union confederation, is the keenest advocate of atomic energy, arguing that even higher unemployment is the alternative.

German observers repeatedly attribute the limited importance attached to environmental protection in France to the poor performance of French industry.

Procrastination, delaying tactics and playing for time are the best way to describe French environmental protection policy in many instances.

The French initially borrowed the word *Waldsterben*, or dying forest, for the German as an exotic and somewhat unrealistic concept.

But France is now growing more alarmed about trees dying in the Vosges, the Jura and the Massif Central, where up to one tree in four is sick and possibly dying.

While German environmentalists hope wind from France will gather in their own sails, German officials entrusted with negotiations are finding matters even more difficult.

It was French environmentalists in Alsace who forestalled the pumping of salt waste underground because of fear that ground water might be contaminated.

This local resistance in Alsace outweighed French readiness to abide by treaty commitments. This attitude is, anything, enhanced by the centralised pattern of decision-making, which leads to a political-industrial nexus.

Atomic energy policy is a case in point, demonstrating how modern technologies are thought up, put into practice and managed from above.

Leading French executives in major sectors are all the product of particular schools and have uniform views and outlooks on life.

Technocrats are interchangeable at many levels at Ministry, at the state-owned *Électricité de France*, at the atomic energy commissariat and in other nationalised industries.

In France there is a tacit agreement between industry, the state and technology that prevents debate of any kind, says atomic energy expert Michel Bosquet.

Were it not for this interplay, he argues, the French atomic energy programme could not possibly have been carried out at such speed.

This centralism is encountered among French diplomats too. French negotiators repeatedly amaze their German counterparts with swift and frank bargaining.

"They swap exchange rates for helicopters and trade industrial policy measures against Third World policies,"

Continued on page 8

hopes the German authorities will, after Chernobyl, show greater understanding for Austrian safety worries.

Chancellor Kohl, holidaying in Austria as ever, is bound to be questioned by Austrian newsmen about Wackersdorf.

He has recently said he is in favour of going ahead with the project but will, it is hoped, show greater understanding for Austrian feelings than Herr Strauss.

Wackersdorf may well upset relations between the two countries even more if Austrians take part in protest rallies in Bavaria. There are no signs yet of a solution satisfactory to both sides.

On the eve of the annual Mozart festival anti-Wackersdorf rallies were held in Salzburg. Herr Strauss was not expected to attend the festival's opening ceremony this year. Neither were members of the Bavarian Cabinet.

But Foreign Minister Genscher and Jankowitsch conferred in Salzburg and agreed to let emotions cool down on the issue.

"Austria has no legal recourse by which to oppose construction work on the Wackersdorf site, but Vienna still

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Raymund Hörliger
Bremier Nachrichten, 26 July 1986

set up this facility from next January. Construction will then take years complete.

The French are arguing that Alsasian potash deposits will be exhausted by the end of the century.

Yet the Federal Republic has already paid France DM 19m. toward the cost of preparing test drilling for the original plan to pump the waste underground.

Switzerland is so annoyed by French procrastination that it has demanded a refund of its payments to Paris in its connection.

German politicians are now hoping environmental awareness will increase in France. The French position has already changed, Herr Stavenhagen says.

As he puts it the change has been from a courteous smile marking the failure to appreciate the seriousness of tree deaths to a greater understanding of the problem.

The French initially borrowed the word *Waldsterben*, or dying forest, for the German as an exotic and somewhat unrealistic concept.

Compromises are still felt to be somehow bad, but that does not contradict the tendency toward the middle of the road.

Beating a path to the overpopulated middle ground is a pragmatic decision voters arrive at individually in the polling booth.

In contrast, hostility toward compromise, is part of the specifically German tendency toward inflexibility of political and moral concepts.

One of the leading German political parties is firmly convinced it is the political centre — even though it has swung one way and the other in coalition commitments.

He knows that he and other fund-raisers for the major parties all fell slightly foul of the law. All are convinced their offences, if such they were, were venial ones.

Count Lambsdorff's claim to the middle of the road for so long as a matter of course that they seem inured to accusations of being unprincipled and turncoats.

Ensuring they retained a share in power has always been seen as an act of political common sense — and not *vice versa*. The FDP last switched allegiance in September 1982.

True, other parties are anything but squeamish where gaining power (or holding on to it) is concerned.

Atmospheric changes among the Liberals have always had several causes, including both the overall political climate and personal ambition.

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■ HOME AFFAIRS

All eyes on events in the crucial middle ground

Yet while the major parties are slow to change, the smaller FDP has always been good for a swift about-turn.

At present movement on the political scene is ensured both by the blockbusting of an argument between FDP father-figure Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss and by the steady comeback to national politics staged by former Economic Affairs Minister Otto Lambsdorff.

Count Lambsdorff's comeback is arguably the greater force for change. Ever since the Bonn district court virtually absolved him of the accusation of venality he has untiringly staked his claim to office, including a Cabinet portfolio.

He seems unperturbed by the tax evasion proceedings that are still in progress in connection with the former Flick group and its party-political donations.

He knows that he and other fund-raisers for the major parties all fell slightly foul of the law. All are convinced their offences, if such they were, were venial ones.

Count Lambsdorff is felt to be friend and foe alike to fancy his chances for any major portfolio, not to mention the post of Party leader.

He seems slightly disconcerted by rumblings within the FDP at present. Why else should he have seen fit to issue a public denial of "talk" of the Free Democrats switching coalition allegiance at Federal and Land government level?

It is realistic to assume that the FDP has no plans to switch sides again in Bonn, but that cannot be said of the *Land*.

Hamburg is not the only *Land* where Free Democrats are thinking in

terms of new directions. But unlike Herr Genscher and FDP leader Martin Bangemann, whom Count Lambsdorff is not alone in feeling to be showing too little profile, he is keen to clarify matters.

That is easier said than done these days, and not just in the FDP. Voters in the Federal Republic, among other countries, have only just grown accustomed to the idea of two groups almost equal in size being at daggers drawn and incapable of compromise on nearly all major issues.

They are now coming to realise that dividing lines are substantial between left- and right-wing parties, as are rifts within parties and blocs.

Views differ on issues ranging from environmental protection to dealings with the Soviet Union, from atomic energy to European integration and from legal affairs to agriculture.

For the Free Democrats there is nothing new in this state of affairs.

Dual strategy

They switched allegiance from the Social Democrats in 1982 with every intention of retaining SPD-FDP positions on foreign and legal affairs and internal security.

In economic and social affairs they proposed, in contrast, to join forces with the CDU/CSU.

The result of this FDP dual strategy has since kept German domestic affairs increasingly on the move.

Herr Genscher seems even more convinced than Count Lambsdorff that there are rifts and clashes within the CDU/CSU well as within the FDP.

A shrewd tactician and strategist, Herr Genscher is not the man to be intimidated by Franz Josef Strauss. The deeper the divide, he feels, the more voters will flock to the middle of the road.

Werner Holzer

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 August 1986)

Strauss calls for Genscher to be replaced

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The longstanding clash between CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss and Free Democrat Hans-Dietrich Genscher has come to a head now. Bavarian Premier has openly called for Herr Genscher's replacement as Foreign Minister.

Herr Strauss says the Foreign Minister has embarked on "pseudo-diplomatic" moves of his own to depose from Bonn coalition policy guidelines.

The CSU leader did not stake a direct claim to the Foreign Office but couched his criticism in terms that made it clear he feels the CSU has every right to claim the portfolio.

Chancellor Kohl, he said in a TV interview, could hardly be happy with his Foreign Minister referring to continuity of Helmut Schmidt's foreign policy under the aegis of Helmut Kohl.

That was surely a good reason for a change at the top in the Bonn Foreign Office. The Bavarian Premier has been strongly critical of Herr Genscher's foreign policy throughout the lifetime of the present Bundestag, particularly his policy toward South Africa and the United States.

He is said to have spoken out in response to a remark made by Herr Genscher in an interview with the *Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger*.

Herr Genscher said that his desire to remain at the helm of the Foreign Office was no less strong than Herr Kohl's intention of remaining Chancellor.

Herr Kohl had stated on several occasions, Herr Strauss said, that portfolios would not be discussed until after the elections.

■ PERSPECTIVE

Bid to sharpen city government: civil servants get dose of private enterprise

Civil servants and staff from private companies are swapping jobs for six-month spells under a scheme to improve local government in Hamburg.

It is the idea of a member of the Hamburg Senate (cabinet), Alfons Pawelczyk, who is a professional soldier.

It has already provided staff from both sides with unexpected insights.

A senior local government officer at Hamburg's administration department learnt to his surprise that staff in large private-enterprise firms were keener to reach decisions when customers' requirements had to be met at short notice.

An engineer from the company he was seconded to now realises that local government pay scales make no provision for merit, with the result that motivation and performance are not seen as particularly important, especially among junior grades.

The civil servant was seconded to Deutsche Philips in June 1985; the engineer, who is head of scientific and industrial electronics at Philips in Kassel, has worked at the Hamburg civil engineering department and the largely state-owned Hamburgische Elektrizitätswerke (HEW) since November 1985.

Pawelczyk is in charge of organisation, personnel and Hamburg's representation in Bonn.

The exchange scheme is still in its infancy. Three Hamburg civil servants have so far been seconded to Philips, where they were particularly interested in controlling, budgeting and organisation, while two Philips employees have gained first-hand knowledge of the civil service.

The chamber of commerce has been requested to make enquiries with a view to finding other companies interested in taking part in the exchange scheme. The first newcomers are already under consideration.

Hamburg would like to see all aspirants to senior grades in the civil service spend six months in private enterprise.

Much to improve

It is no secret that collaboration between local government and private enterprise is not good.

"Private enterprise and public administration coexist inefficiently," a Hamburg banker says. "So an exchange scheme can only be welcomed."

"It will enable decision-makers in the civil service to learn more about management methods in free enterprise."

Pawelczyk feels industrial executives could do worse than see how public administration is run.

"They will come to appreciate that administrative decisions cannot be based solely to speed and cost-efficiency."

In major respects the civil service must first make sure that decisions are in keeping with stated policy and enjoy political approval.

As a matter of principle senior civil service grades in Hamburg are only to be open to applicants with sufficient flexibility. "Mobility is a key prerequisite for promotion," Pawelczyk says.

Frankfurter Rundschau

Before promotion above a certain level successful applicants will be expected to have worked in at least two different categories of work.

Similar yardsticks are under consideration for very senior grades, in which staff are not to serve in any one capacity for longer than eight years.

The job must stay but the man must move, in Hamburg's policymakers have decided.

Traineeship schemes are to be extended to include Hamburg's representative offices in Bonn and at the European Community in Brussels, where Hamburg and other Länder, much to the Foreign Ministry's chagrin, have set up liaison offices to look after their regional interests.

Alternative civil service appointments are being sought for teachers, partly with a view to mobility and partly because of the need to economise. Teachers with civil servant status cannot be dismissed even if their schools are closed down for lack of pupils.

Hamburg feels it has too many teachers on its payroll in relation to the declining numbers of children at school, so teachers who are no longer needed are to be offered alternative work (if they want it).

A clearing house has been set up for them and others who are interested in switching to another department. The saving is self-evident. Existing staff can be transferred to newly-created jobs and new staff don't need to be hired.

Teachers were notified of the opportunity last December and 281 have applied to the clearing house for consideration. This August 45 are to be transferred to other local government departments.

Some of the 23 women and 22 men are to work for the arts department (in museums and civic arts activities). Others are to work as teachers in prison. Others are to work for the protocol department at the Rathaus, where visitor services are to be improved.

This option has not met with undivided approval. Teachers' unions point out that teaching jobs are quietly axed while lessons aren't held in some subjects at many schools because staff aren't available.

Numbers of children per class are still high and tens of thousands of qualified teachers are out of work and stand no chance of ever working in their profession.

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Karsten Plog

ifified teachers are out of work and stand no chance of ever working in their profession.

There could be even more of a run-pus at Hamburg's universities, which are due for a shake-down in the year ahead because student intake is declining too.

Universities are being advised that the new University of Technology in Harburg is doing excellent work by seeking to cooperate closely with all facilities in its area.

Fears have been voiced that the authorities might now try to resort to even more drastic strong-arm tactics to force universities to adjust to economic exigencies.

"What courses of study will be more or less in the public interest in future will depend on how we want to live: future and is, to this extent, a subject for political decision-making," says Scientific Affairs Senator Klaus Michael Meyer-Abich.

Trouble is likely to come to a head when changes in the civil service and public administration are no longer vised on a voluntary basis.

Initial moves have shown that the courts will require the state to proceed with caution. Yet Herr Pawelczyk is convinced that fundamental changes are indispensable.

"It would be disgraceful if changes were to be blocked by the courts," he says. "That would be irresponsible to taxpayers and something no-one in private enterprise could possibly afford."

Letters written by groups claiming responsibility for raids regularly list categories that ought to make certain companies keenly conscious of the risk they run of being the next to be bombed.

Other terrorist groups are increasingly guided by the RAF's targets, possibly

and the United States in the Middle East.

A further issue is whether there is such a thing as an independent road midway between communism and capitalism for the Third World. What, for that matter, will Turkey's future importance be for Europe?

Now number of African countries are abandoning communist models it would be disastrous for Western values to fall into disrepute in Africa merely because South Africa claimed its racial policies stood for them.

The West must set itself more clearly apart from South Africa, the Ebenhausen eggheads say. Another study advises against boosting German arms exports to the Third World.

Security policy research is being stepped up. "The missile modernisation debate," Zunker says, "showed there to be a considerable shortfall in this sector."

Might an increase in conventional armament raise the nuclear threshold? What direction are trends in military technology moving in? These and other issues are under review.

About 60 reports a year are published. Many are promptly classified and locked away in Bonn's strong-rooms.

No-one abroad needs to know what policy aspects the Bonn government is reviewing. Pressure might then be brought to bear on policy review decision-makers.

Face-to-face talks between politicians and eggheads can be of enormous importance. What politicians particularly value is that their bright ideas are then not immediately attributed to an Ebenhausen egghead.

"We simply supply ideas and aids to decision-making," Herr Zunker says. "What the politicians do with them is their business."

One report deals with a basic pattern found to be followed by the Soviet Union in crises. Another looked into the conflicts of interest between Europe

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■ TERRORISM

Lives of innocent more expendable as range of potential targets grows

Terrorist bomb raids, especially by the Red Army Faction (RAF), are on the increase. Many more take place than hit the headlines.

Only the more spectacular attacks, such as the murder of Siemens executive Karl Heinz Beckurt and his chauffeur, are given news coverage.

The latest bomb raids have been at the Fraunhofer Institute of Laser Technology in Aachen and the Dornier works in Immenstaad on Lake Constance.

This series of raids is likely to continue. Security authorities say the various terrorist groups have set their sights on a number of targets.

Over the past few months, not to say years, a wide range of firms and installations have been found to be under observation.

Targets have been checked in Essen, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf, Erlangen and many other places.

In addition to the raids already mentioned a case of arson occurred near Frankfurt a few weeks ago in which the research laboratory of a high-tech firm was burnt to the ground.

Letters written by groups claiming responsibility for raids regularly list categories that ought to make certain companies keenly conscious of the risk they run of being the next to be bombed.

They include the "arms trade," "SDI,"

because they feel the effect on public opinion will be greater if efforts are concentrated on the same targets.

This may well be true in comparison with the fairly unsystematic raid tactics adopted in the past.

So firms engaged in research and manufacture in aerospace, electronics, biochemistry and genetic engineering have every reason to be worried.

They need to undertake a systematic appraisal of their weak spots to find out where they are particularly vulnerable and where damage can be prevented by the simplest possible means and with immediate or short-term effect.

They will certainly need to think in terms of a change in outlook. Talks with company executives and heads of research department constantly reveal that dangers are dismissed.

They seem to rely on the law of averages which, of course, makes it seem fairly unlikely that they themselves will ever be terrorist targets.

This may be true of very small firms and research facilities, but a specialised company with a payroll of 50, 100 or 200 that has made a name for itself in its sector is in danger nowadays.

To have made a name for itself need not necessarily mean the firm is widely known. Terrorists well know where they can gain access to source material listing the names of important firms.

They know which are the important congresses and who takes part in them, the industrial associations and their members and even the lists of suppliers.

Terrorists are well able to put two and two together and work out which company and which research facility are likely to be of particular interest to them.

Appraisal of weak spots by companies must bear this terrorist approach in mind. It must also review considerations of, let us say, location.

That isn't to say a laboratory must be relocated or individual buildings ought to be evacuated.

Companies must consider which sectors of their activity are particularly vulnerable and how this vulnerability might be reduced by internal rearrangements.

Care needed

External security and guard patrols must also be considered, but care should be taken not to plunge headlong into ill-considered, individual security measures.

Any move that isn't based on a thorough analysis of weak spots can fast turn out to have been a serious mistake in terms of both cost and efficiency.

Security moves must be undertaken systematically, and bulletproof glass windows aren't always the most sensible idea.

In some cases organisational measures may prove more effective than physical ones.

A well-considered security concept flexibly managed and relying on well-equipped staff and well-trained guard dogs can bring about a swift improvement in security, especially when short-term improvements are required.

Industrial executives and politicians must learn not to arrange their appointments in too great detail. A little disorder in executive life-styles is well-advised.

Rainer von zur Mühlen
(Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 28 July 1986)

Holger Sattler
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 15 July 1986)

Businessmen warned to avoid routine

Businessmen who are possible targets for terrorist attacks have been advised to make their lifestyles more unpredictable.

Avoid routine is the message since the murder of Siemens executive Karl Heinz Beckurt and his chauffeur last month.

Hans-Joachim Lange of the Bavarian Industrial Security Association says potential victims become security conscious after attacks but the worry soon subsides — until the next attack.

Security firms have long known that people at risk don't like bodyguards; they intrude too much into private life.

"Even the highest ranks dislike bodyguards," Herr Lange says. This makes it difficult for security people.

Good are the days when bodyguards were a status symbol enjoyed by a handful of film stars, so personal protection is not easily sold to the client.

Security firms must first painstakingly impress on potential clients that the bodyguard, an officially recognised job since 1984, is not a broad-shouldered tough with cauliflower ears.

Only then do most potential clients begin to show any sign of serious interest.

Tough guys are not in demand. Men with brain as well as brawn are required, trained of course in self-defence and averting danger.

What security firms try to teach their clients, who range from executives to chauffeurs and works security patrolmen, is not for public consumption.

"But it basically amounts to Munich police chief Gustav Häring's advice not to make life too easy for potential attackers."

Herr Lange says it is difficult to believe, but businessmen who know they are on the RAF's hit list still drive to work every morning along the same route and take lunch at the same time in the same restaurant every day.

Security firms have been looking at international terrorism for years and have noted, for instance, that Spanish terrorist victims tend to have been particularly careless.

They have used care without safety precautions of any kind and, in the case of two murdered officers, always ate in the same restaurant at the same time.

The modus operandi used in the Basque country could easily be repeated in the Federal Republic. In Professor Beckurt's case it surely was.

Yet Herr Lange does not advise sparing no expense in taking security precautions to protect individual executives.

"Every security move is a kind of marshalling yard for criminal activity," he says. By this he means that if one potential victim is well guarded attention may be diverted to someone less well-known but an easier target.

So it is usually better to improve works safety precautions in general and to improve staff training.

Bulletproof cars are, not the be-all and end-all of security either, Herr Lange says. "They are wildly expensive and not always available, so bulletproof cars are out of the question for other than chief executives."

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WORLD BANK REPORT ON THIRD WORLD

Future is in the fields, not on the assembly line

SONNTAGSBLATT

There is widespread agreement today that encouraging Third World countries to industrialise has been a mistake.

The feeling is that if the land were able to feed those who live on it, there would not be such an exodus of people to the cities.

The World Bank deals with this issue in its latest World Development Report in which it says that if a government fixes low cereal prices, it might provide cheap food but it also causes a drop in production.

The report says:

- The future of the Third World does not lie on the assembly line but out in the fields.

- Agriculture is the basis of the economy in the world's poorest countries.

- In many developing countries, a healthy agricultural sector is essential for both long-term development and short-term stability.

On the day after the report was publicly presented in Bonn journalists and experts gathered near Bonn at a seminar organised by the Welthungerhilfe famine relief organisation.

Most of the voluntary overseas workers at the seminar would probably agree with everything in the report.

Most of their activities set out to improve the lot of the rural population.

Even those who work in the urban slums know that the cities are bursting at the seams because of the crushing rural poverty.

If the land were able to feed the people living on it there would not be such an exodus to the cities.

Today there is widespread agreement that it was a mistake to insist on industrialisation in the Third World.

New strategies are needed to help the poorest developing countries. Opinions differ, however, on how.

The World Bank takes a liberal stance. Even the fact that it now receives more interest rate payments from many developing countries than the money it gives them cannot shake its belief in market forces.

It emphasises economic growth and developing countries' own efforts.

The analysis of the "take-off" situation for these countries, on the other hand, sounds rather more pessimistic.

Although there has been a growth trend for four years now the world economy is slow to recover.

Despite positive stimuli, such as the drop in oil prices, real interest rate levels and worldwide inflation, many highly-indebted developing countries will find it difficult in the near future to sustain economic growth.

World Development Report feels that a liberalisation of markets and the elimination of price distortions would provide the answer.

The fact that many countries neglect their farmers in favour of industry and urban areas is a particular obstacle to an improvement of the situation.

If a government fixes low cereal prices it may provide cheap food, but it also causes a drop in cereal production. The World Bank emphasises that price

signals are also needed in developing countries.

The World Bank is just as critical of the agricultural policies pursued by industrialised countries.

The surplus production of the European Community and the United States have led to serious disruptions on international markets.

The developing countries themselves are often those who suffer most from such policies.

The World Bank calls upon industrialised countries to change their agricultural policies in the interests of the world food supply situation.

Admittedly, all the World Bank can do is appeal to its sponsors.

Whereas in the case of developing countries the World Bank can exert greater influence via the credit-lending screw, it relies on goodwill in the case of industrialised countries.

Unfortunately, there doesn't seem too much of that around.

Agriculture appears to be the sacred cow of the western world.

Only the best fodder, e.g. the European Community's budget, is good enough to ensure its well-being.

The latest trade war skirmishes between the European Community and the United States show how bitter the fight is for every blade of grass on the pastures of subsidisation.

One expert on Africa, Walter Michler, pointed out that during the last two years the flow of capital between the First and the Third World has changed direction.

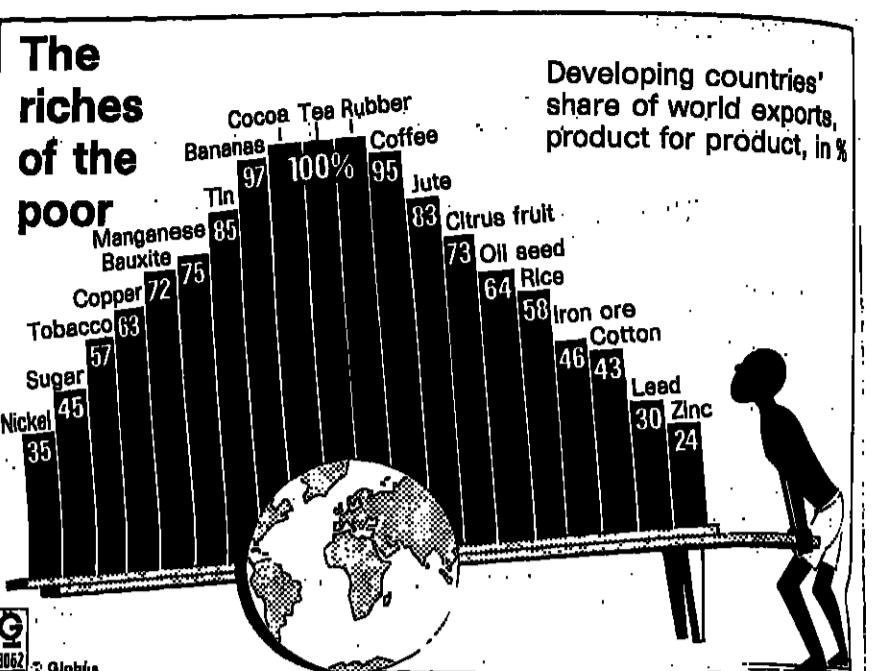
Up to now the relief organisations have been able to avoid having to find an answer to these questions.

In the meantime, however, indebtedness has increased to such a degree in many countries that the work and objectives of relief organisations are in jeopardy.

The lack of capital in many countries threatens the principle of "help towards self-help".

In 1985, for example, the Inter-American Development Bank provided financial support to the tune of roughly \$20 billion for projects in Latin America.

According to the Law Against Restraints of Competition the Cartel Office



CDU/CSU parliamentary group focuses on this aspect."

Although Pinger makes a brief reference to the fact that the sharp drop in raw materials prices and the protectionism of industrialised countries are also responsible for the crisis in many developing countries, he is mainly interested in the mistakes made by others.

During the discussion organised by Welthungerhilfe, however, Pinger met with very little approval for his views.

Most other speakers stressed that the crisis facing Third World countries can only be overcome via adjustment measures à la World Bank.

The adverse effects of indebtedness are too serious for developing countries to cope with themselves.

In 1985, for example, the Inter-American Development Bank provided financial support to the tune of roughly \$20 billion for projects in Latin America.

Although Latin American countries are in particular need of capital only about \$23 billion could be spent.

The reason? The countries in question were unable to provide "their share" of the project, i.e. their own funds.

Help towards self-help is only possible in cases where a country's own resources can be activated and mere handouts avoided.

Even organisations such as Terre des Hommes, which strongly advocated the principle of self-help, finds itself increasingly forced to be disloyal to its principles.

Growing poverty makes nutrition advisory services and basic health services meaningless.

These are replaced by soup kitchens, which make poor countries even more dependent.

In view of this situation many people actively involved in development aid feel bitter about the fact that the Bonn Ministry for Economic Cooperation, for example, has already taken place and that are planned for the immediate future.

It would be a fortunate situation if these were the only factors that marred the functioning of the free market economy.

As long as capital keeps on flowing from the poor to the rich countries development aid can be no more than repair work to prevent the very worst.

Up to now, mainly left-wing circles called for general debt clearance for Third World countries.

These circles were recently given the surprising backing of members of the US Congress, who called for a revision of debt for developing countries.

Professor Grosser is no anti-nuclear campaigner yet the self-assured way in which his fellow-countrymen dismiss even the merest possibility of a French Chernobyl prompted him to draw the following comparison:

"I recently felt bound to tell a number of leading personalities in the (French) nuclear world that their unshakable conviction reminded me of that of General Gamelin in respect of the Maginot Line."

(Petra Lehner)

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 13 July 1986)

Continued from page 2

says an experienced but bemused German diplomat.

German negotiators can seldom react swiftly enough. As Ministers insist on their constitutional right to reach independent decisions on matters relating to their portfolios, inter-Ministerial agreements in Bonn can take ages.

Further delays seem likely now the Länders have seen fit to play a more active part in European Community policy.

The French themselves are now beginning to worry, however, that commitments to European partnership may fall foul of this official flexibility.

The World Bank emphasises that price

"How can you possibly claim to take an even-handed European view when you don't even notice your neighbour's worries?" asked Alfred Grosser in the economic affairs journal *L'Expansion*.

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FINANCE

Banks accused of helping takeovers side-step cartel regulations

This intention, like so many other mergers, came to grief in the Federal Cartel Office. Eventually an arrangement was made involving an interim holding company, in which MBB and Diehl of Nuremberg each held 50 per cent. This company held the 24.95 per cent of the Krauss-Maffei shares.

Three major banks held 31 per cent in Krauss-Maffei, 24.45 per cent was held by the Landesanstalt für Aufbauanierung, a finance institution owned by the state of Bavaria, 15 per cent by Buderus and 3.6 per cent by small private investors.

The CDU/CSU/FDP coalition does not see the effects of the Commission's five-per-cent suggestion in quite the same light as the SPD and the Greens. Even Lambsdorff who has for a long time called for a limitation on bank holdings in companies, has said that the recommendations "go too far."

Lambsdorff, as Economic Affairs Minister, called for a limit of 15 per cent and he repeated this at the beginning of this year.

His successor in office and party colleague Martin Bangemann is reserving his position as to how far and whether he will implement the Commission's demands.

A government statement cannot be expected until the end of this year at the earliest, possibly only after the general election in January 1987.

In April Bangemann's state secretary Otto Schlecht expressed the opinion that the government must deal with the matter if merger controls were being evaded to an increasing degree by the participation of banks in mergers.

Unlike the Monopolies Commission Schlecht calls for a new all-purpose clause.

The Cartel Office would then be obliged to examine the substantial holdings an acquirer has in a company taken over.

(Wirtschaftswoche, Düsseldorf, 18 July 1986)

in non-banks is limited to five per cent, of a company's equity the commercial influence of the banks on essential lending would be limited."

The problem of the evasion of the critical threshold for merger controls would also be "decisively eased."

Exceptions should only be considered in participation in bank-related companies, so long as they fulfilled banking functions.

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Economic concentration seen as threat to competition

competition is the breath of life to the free market economy. A successful economic system, based on free choice, can only function if market forces are equally balanced, if neither suppliers nor purchasers are in a position to impose their will on each other.

These basic factors ensure that prices in various markets are allowed to find their own level, on the one hand producers of goods and providers of services are able to make a profit and on the other purchasers are protected from impositions.

Theories dealing with perfect competition have always been pie in the sky.

Even in an ideal case of a perfect (atomistic) competition where in every individual market there are large numbers of suppliers facing buyers, various determinant factors account for shifts in competition.

There is no cause for alarm at the present, but there is a danger that workable competition might be impaired in the future by industrial mergers that have already taken place and that are planned for the immediate future.

The Commission amplifies this, however, and this is significant. It says that this is true only if in future international competitive pressure remains as a result of liberal foreign trade policies.

This comment is important because the European Community's foreign trade policies certainly give rise to questions in this direction.

Increasing protectionist efforts within the Common Market, be it in textiles, ball-bearings or video-recorders, would seem to contradict this position.

Reactions from industry and the banks indicate that the Monopolies Commission has touched a nerve in two other instances.

This means that in certain market sectors, but not all, the number of sup-

pliers has declined and there has been an increase in the number of major suppliers.

...

...mergers, generally speaking along the lines of the Daimler/AEG merger, disregarding whether such a merger creates an organisation that has market domination.

There is legislation to deal with such commercial combinations, of course. But the Commission pleads for something far beyond this, for de-coupling the critical threshold at which cartel authorities are obliged to investigate situations which constitute a merger.

Furthermore, the Commission calls for a ban on the merger if an improvement in the functioning of the free market economy cannot be expected from it, or if the merger does not in itself compensate for expected disadvantages.

Seen from this position then it follows that mergers of this kind could lead to an undesirable concentration of power.

Competition on specific markets is dependent on there being a number of decision-making centres.

These are lost when companies merge and too few top managers have their hands on the economic gear lever.

The West German Industry Federation criticised this aspect. The Federation pointed out that the socio-political aspect of mergers is very important as well and plays a major part in whether competition actually works.

Whether the Monopolies Commission are certainly not emergency measures that will avert an economic cardiac arrest at the last moment.

The Commission has merely underlined the sector where prophylactic measures could be applied to prevent further deterioration of workable competition.

There is time to come to decisions calmly, but not to allow things just to carry on unbridled.

■ OIL

No gusher, but a dribbling revival by Deutsche BP

DIE ZEIT

German BP is busy restructuring in an effort to revive some entrepreneurial spirit. It made a profit of just over 37 million marks in 1985. This follows a run of hefty losses in the early years of the 1980s.

But the profit is paltry when compared to competitors: Deutsche Shell had a profit of 466 million marks in 1985 and paid even more, 660 million marks, to its Dutch head office.

Esso had a profit of 190 million marks. Exxon in New York received a dividend of 16 per cent of this amount.

Buddenberg, however, dismisses such comparisons by pointing out that Deutsche BP's competitors make their profits via the production of oil and gas in Germany, whereas his company is not allowed to. Buddenberg hopes to make up lost ground by restructuring.

Deutsche BP's 1985 annual report reveals very little that was truly entrepreneurial. It has slipped a lot since 1979, when it was the best performer in the country.

Seven years ago, after Deutsche BP took over Gelsenberg from Veba for DM800m, the company had a payroll of about 10,000, a refining capacity of 24 million tons of crude oil, and marketed just as high a product volume.

Things have changed. As a holding company with independently operating subsidiaries or managing companies in the four lines of business, oil, chemicals and plastics, gas and coal, Deutsche BP today is little more than an oil trading company.

It now only manages to refine three million tons of crude oil in Coburg and Ingolstadt.

The company's staff figure has been cut to roughly 5,300 employees, and product sales fell to approximately 14 million tons.

110 of about 1,300 of the 3,600 petrol stations (including the subsidiary Fanta) the company once operated still exist.

The whole oil industry has run up against hard times.

Oil refining capacity in the Federal Republic has halved since 1980.

According to the Energy Industry Institute at the university of Cologne the losses of all companies in the field of refining in the Federal Republic during the last seven years add up to over DM17bn.

However, no company came to terms worse with the 'effects of the second oil price crisis' than Deutsche BP.

In 1978 the company even extended its refining capacities by taking over Gelsenberg from Veba.

Even here, however, success is not exactly overwhelming.

It only pulled through the troubled times which followed with the help of the DM2bn it received from its British parent company to cover its losses.

Operating profits amounting to DM110m more or less correspond to the additional costs of rationalisation in the oil line of business.

An accounting trick booked these costs as extraordinary expenditures, thus enabling a fictitious profit figure.

In the other lines of business, which may not be so important in terms of volume but which provided DM170m in operating profits, all BP can really do is collect the money.

This applies to the EC Erdölchemie company in Cologne, where the chemicals company Bayer also has a fifty per cent stake, and above all to natural gas operations.

The listing of a 25 per cent share in the Ruhrgas company in Deutsche BP's annual report underlines the gap between appearance and reality.

Ruhrgas accounts for only 0.4 per cent of Deutsche BP's turnover, and everyone knows that the head of Ruhrgas, Klaus Liesen, is not a man to be told what to do, even by major shareholder BP.

Most of DM91m in shareholding profits in 1985 came from Ruhrgas.

Just collecting shareholding profits, however, is not enough for a company which wants to be more than a mere financial holding company.

It was hardly surprising, therefore, that Buddenberg announced last year that Deutsche BP would be looking for additional lucrative lines of business.

Any attempt to do so would have to begin by reducing the current national production quotas by approximately 30 per cent, and this not just on paper.

The Saudi Arabians, however, fed

patient parent company in London the German BP subsidiary would have also been unable to record a profit this year.

London assumed the exploration costs of the BP subsidiary Gelsenberg S.A.R.L. amounting to DM28.5m and the same figure is recorded as extraordinary income in the profit and loss account of the Hamburg-based Deutsche BP.

The BP managers seem to have been as unsuccessful in their efforts to open up new markets outside of oil as they have been in their exploration activities.

The new division of operational activities into four lines of business seems highly theoretical in view of the fact that oil still accounts for just under 90 per cent of company turnover and that this is the only field in which the Deutsche BP — if at all — can take real business decisions.

Even here, however, success is not exactly overwhelming.

Operating profits amounting to DM110m more or less correspond to the additional costs of rationalisation in the oil line of business.

If the oil ministers of the 13 Opec countries cannot agree now on firm production quotas, it will probably be impossible to stop prices from falling below \$5 a barrel.

There has been no lack of good ideas on this subject: in the past, in the late 1970s Lockheed suggested an air cargo run between Pittsburgh and Riyadh via Frankfurt am Main.

It was to be served by four hydrogen-powered L-1011 aircraft.

As converting their engines to run on hydrogen would have cost about \$650m, the project failed to get off the ground for lack of funds.

A Japanese proposal to run a hydrogen-powered high-speed rail service has similarly failed to make headway. Pro

Continued on page 10

T he international hydrogen conference, held every other year in a different venue, could hardly have been held at a more favourable moment.

This year the experts are meeting in Vienna, and in the wake of Chernobyl keen interest is being shown in alternative energy resources, just as it was after the 1973 and 1979 oil price hikes.

Hydrogen is a leading alternative to fossil fuels. It is available in virtually unlimited quantity in H_2O and, ideally at least, burns almost without toxic exhaust fumes as steam.

So over 400 specialists from 42 countries attended the sixth international hydrogen conference. They include the Soviet Union, other East Bloc states and China.

Their aim was to review progress on harnessing hydrogen as an energy resource.

The DFVLR, which held the Vienna conference jointly with the Austrian Academy of Sciences and the International Hydrogen Energy Agency, fitted out a two-litre BMW 518 several years ago with a high-pressure tank holding 120 litres of deep-frozen liquid hydrogen.

The Japanese in contrast are working on a three-cylinder, two-stroke, hydrogen-diesel engine, the Americans on a hydrogen-powered six-cylinder 3.8-litre Buick, for one.

Everyone is keen to offset the disadvantages of hydrogen in one way or another. It must either be stored in special twin-walled pressure tanks at temperatures of below -250°C to stay liquid or combined chemically with other substances, which creates weight and other problems.

Liquid hydrogen must be kept at the required temperature. At -253°C it evaporates, becoming a gas with too low an energy density.

Pure hydrogen is extremely light in weight. Liquid hydrogen is only about a third of the weight of conventional motor fuel in terms of energy output. But it takes up much more space.

Hydrogen as a fuel needs a tank three to four times larger than a conventional petrol or diesel tank.

of the hydrogen evaporated. After about 30 days the tank was empty even when the car had been parked up and not driven at all.

Much better insulated hydrogen tanks have since been devised. Nowadays a hydrogen-powered car could be left unattended for about three months before the fuel evaporated, the conference was told.

Daimler-Benz presented another technique in which hydrogen was combined with a metal (a titanium-chromium-manganese alloy), making a king-size high-pressure tank unnecessary.

The extra weight is a drawback. The hydrogen storage unit is extremely heavy yet holds only 5.4 kilograms of hydrogen.

Fifteen test vehicles, five Mercedes 280 TEs and ten Mercedes 230s, are on trial in Berlin.

Other countries have not been inactive either. In Switzerland, for instance, experiments have aimed at combining hydrogen chemically with the liquid hydrocarbon toluol.

The Japanese in contrast are working on a three-cylinder, two-stroke, hydrogen-diesel engine, the Americans on a hydrogen-powered six-cylinder 3.8-litre Buick, for one.

Within the Opec itself the allotment of production quotas is not the only big problem.

The price of oil also presents a major headache. Officially, the price recommended by Opec is \$28 a barrel still applies.

Most Opec ministers realise that this price level cannot be reaffirmed.

However, countries such as Iran, Algeria and Libya still dream of pushing the oil price up to this level again with their radical demands.

In the light of these efforts the price of between \$17 and \$19, on which Indonesia's oil minister Subroto bases his compromise proposal, seems more realistic.

Josef Abaffy
(Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 30 July 1986)

Yet BMW executive Hans Hagen told the Vienna conference he was confident hydrogen had a bright future as a motor fuel. He unveiled the first liquid-hydrogen fuel-injection car in Europe, a BMW 745i with a 3.5-litre engine that had just been built.

The car has a 45-litre tank and a 200hp engine, so it equals in power the same model using conventional fuel.

He said, however, that the combustion chamber, the shape of the fuel tank and other parts of the car still needed to be redesigned for the hydrogen-powered version.

It could be a decade before a hydrogen-powered car was ready for mass production. Once it was mass produced it would cost between 10 and 15 per cent more than petrol-engined cars.

This difference was roughly the same as the price differential between petrol- and diesel-engined models today.

Anatol Johansen
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 23 July 1986)

Continued from page 8

that they can only safeguard their previous market share via a low oil price, Iraq officially wants to be allowed to produce as much oil as Iran, the Iranians threaten to produce twice as much as Iraq, and the United Arab Emirates reject a quota of less than 1.5 million barrels a day.

The most recent compromise planned was for 1.1 million barrels a day.

It is hard to see how all these differing positions can be reduced to one common denominator.

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Opec takes step towards production cuts

Eleven of Opec's 13 members have agreed on voluntary cuts in oil production totalling 1.925 million barrels a day, says the oil-producing nations' president, Rinaldo Lukman. The organisation is trying to get a binding agreement on lower quotas. The action has been taken in a bid to stop the plummeting price of oil, which has fallen below \$18 dollars a barrel for the second time this year. Fears now are that it could plunge further. Opec's inability to work at quotas and its persistent overproduction — plus customers replenishing their stocks — mean that at the moment there are million and two million barrels a day are being produced above what is needed.

If the oil ministers of the 13 Opec countries cannot agree now on firm production quotas, it will probably be impossible to stop prices from falling below \$5 a barrel.

The automobile industry, delegates were told in the Austrian capital, has taken an extremely practical look at hydrogen as a motor fuel.

The DFVLR, which held the Vienna conference jointly with the Austrian Academy of Sciences and the International Hydrogen Energy Agency, fitted out a two-litre BMW 518 several years ago with a high-pressure tank holding 120 litres of deep-frozen liquid hydrogen.

The Japanese in contrast are working on a three-cylinder, two-stroke, hydrogen-diesel engine, the Americans on a hydrogen-powered six-cylinder 3.8-litre Buick, for one.

As converting their engines to run on hydrogen would have cost about \$650m, the project failed to get off the ground for lack of funds.

The engine, a conventional production-line model, did not even require conversion to the new fuel.

Evaporation proved a problem. Some

TRANSPORT

Hydrogen seen as car fuel of the future if problems can be solved

The international hydrogen conference, held every other year in a different venue, could hardly have been held at a more favourable moment.

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Everyone is keen to offset the disadvantages of hydrogen in one way or another. It must either be stored in special twin-walled pressure tanks at temperatures of below -250°C to stay liquid or combined chemically with other substances, which creates weight and other problems.

Liquid hydrogen must be kept at the required temperature. At -253°C it evaporates, becoming a gas with too low an energy density.

Pure hydrogen is extremely light in weight. Liquid hydrogen is only about a third of the weight of conventional motor fuel in terms of energy output. But it takes up much more space.

Hydrogen as a fuel needs a tank three to four times larger than a conventional petrol or diesel tank.

There were fewer road deaths last year than in any year since 1955. The increased use of seat belts is one reason. The other is increased use of autobahns instead of other roads.

Autobahns are considered to be the world's safest highways. In 1984, 4.4 per cent of road accidents and 6.6 per cent of road deaths were on autobahns. But traffic using them has grown from 14.9 per cent in 1969 to 26.7 per cent in 1984.

The Federal Road Research Establishment says that at least 1,000 road deaths a year are avoided by this increased traffic. In 1984 and 1985, deaths would have otherwise been up between 40 and 55 per cent. The crucial reason for this increase were a more extensive autobahn network and recommended, not compulsory, speed limits.

The Motor Insurers' Association (HUK) reports more accidents on country and main through roads in the first few months of 1986, the first in 16 years.

Accident research specialist Professor Max Danner says that despite the trend toward using the autobahn it is realistic to expect 9,000 people to be killed in road accidents in the Federal Republic of Germany this year.

Heinz Horrmann
(Die Welt, Bonn, 25 July 1986)

220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'

Einkaufs-1x1
der Deutschen Industrie

NCR Datenerarbeitung
The Partner
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EDUCATION

Bureaucrats, language problems, lack of cash, plague foreign students

Visa difficulties are one reason why fewer foreigners are applying to study at German universities, says a report by a university research unit.

Visa regulations were tightened in 1982 and there are regional variations in how they are applied.

This seems to contradict Bonn Education Minister Dorothy Wilms when she says university and vocational courses for foreigners make a major contribution toward international understanding and the dissemination of German language and literature.

"They are extremely important for the Federal Republic of Germany's external relations as a whole," she said in reply to a parliamentary question.

But the government notes "with alarm" that the number of applications by foreigners for university places and preparatory language courses has been on the decline for some time.

Fewer and fewer students are coming from developing countries.

Newly published findings of a survey by the HIS university research unit unveil some of the reasons.

The findings are based on interviews with experts and those affected, including a survey of foreign students.

In recent years there have been about 69,000 foreign students — a third women — at German universities according to Education Ministry statistics.

Half the foreign students are from

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

European countries, including 15,600 from other European Community countries.

The largest group from non-member European countries, 8,780, are from Turkey. Many Turkish students do not count because they completed secondary education in the Federal Republic.

More than 20,000 come from Asia — most from Iran, followed by Indonesia, South Korea and Japan.

A further 7,360 students came from America, about half from the United States, and 4,120 from Africa.

The first hurdle would-be foreign students must scale is the visa application.

In 1982 stricter visa regulations were enforced, the rules having for years been relaxed for students.

Students from all countries except other members of the European Community and a select group of eight other states had to have a visa before arriving in Germany.

Visas are only issued provided they have sufficient financial resources to fund their studies and have been given a place at either university or preparatory college.

The survey indicates that politicians

seem to have underestimated the difficulties this requirement has caused.

In 1983 the Foreign Office eased the situation slightly by issuing study application visas to enable would-be students to visit Germany and arrange a course of study. Once they were enrolled they could then apply for a visa.

But this category of visa is only valid for three months, which the survey shows is simply not long enough in which to visit the Federal Republic, tour universities and gain admission.

Besides, different criteria are applied by different Länder in issuing study application visas, with the result that certain Länder predominate.

The full student visa is then valid for only one or two years and so has to be renewed more than once.

Experts are critical of extraneous criteria applied in deciding whether or not to issue or renew a student visa.

Applications may, for instance, be refused because the authorities are keen to prevent proliferation of foreign nationals in a certain town or area. Universities ought, the survey says, to be given wider powers.

The first year is the toughest. Fifteen per cent of course-switchers switch courses in the first two semesters. They either had misconceived ideas about their chosen course of study or were misinformed.

The colleges where foreign students are taught German and otherwise prepared for university study in Germany are uniformly felt by experts to have difficulty in reconciling their many tasks.

Teaching German is one, eliminating shortcomings in previous schooling another, while they are also expected to prepare would-be students for the chosen course of study.

Stricter differentiation between subjects or closer attention to individual problems could well help to improve matters in many cases.

One aliens department is said to have insisted on students proving they had at least 14 square metres of accommodation even though rooms in most student hostels were much smaller.

Despite these difficulties the Education Ministry is keen to retain the current arrangements and does not see them as in any way to blame for the alleged decline in numbers of students from developing countries.

Statistics have yet to prove there has been a decline, it is argued, and even if there is it could well be due mainly to economic conditions in many developing countries making it impossible for students to study abroad.

In 1984 Federal government scholarships totalled DM 83m and Land government scholarships DM 15m.

This year the Bundestag has launched an emergency fund for foreign students in difficulties such as may arise via

there are political upheavals in their

countries.

Many Iranian students found themselves high and dry after the Islamic revolution, for instance.

The survey indicates that German embassies are often not in position to supply more than strictly limited information in response to enquiries.

The Federal Republic is at a disadvantage here in comparison with former colonial powers. Would-be students from French-speaking countries prefer to study in France; would-be students from English-speaking countries would sooner study in Britain or the United States.

All are countries with education systems in which Third World students feel more at home because they often closely resemble the system in use in their own countries.

The German system of specialised colleges is virtually unknown abroad and its diplomas are often not recognised. Yet the academic advisory council feels college courses are particularly

suitable for foreign students because they combine theory and practice.

Students from developing countries have engineering, maths, science, medical, agriculture, forestry and nutrition as their preferences. All except medicine are taught at German colleges.

So most foreign nationals at the colleges are young people who have been to German secondary school. They are children of migrant workers who have gained university entrance qualifications in the Federal Republic. In 1983 about one in three of 15,150 foreign first-year students were educated in Germany. New admission arrangements are being made for young people in this category.

At present they are at a disadvantage in relation to "bona fide" foreigners whose grades are usually over-estimated in comparison with German ones.

The survey also indicates that foreign students are roughly as successful as their German counterparts. At universities they take only 1.7 semesters longer to complete their courses, plus previous language courses where applicable.

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10 August 1986 - No. 1238

THE ENVIRONMENT

Danger of disturbing the atmospheric balance of Greenhouse Earth

The atmosphere that surrounds the Earth and makes life on it possible is much more closely interlinked with the biosphere than has been supposed, says a German environmental research scientist.

It is where the oxygen and carbon dioxide cycle, so vital for photosynthesis by plants and breathing by man and animals, and the equally vital water cycle take place.

In addition to nitrogen, oxygen and argon, which between them make up 99.9 per cent of the atmosphere, there are countless substances crucial despite being around only in infinitesimally small quantities.

Trace substances in the atmosphere play a key role in essential nutrient cycles, cycles that largely take place in the soil dissolved in rainwater.

The cycles of these various trace substances run at different speeds. Individual gases take different lengths of time to originate and break up in the atmosphere.

They regulate the Earth's balance of radiation, they account for the greenhouse effect that has made the Earth habitable in the cold of the universe.

They are also the basic substances that are converted by chemical processes in the atmosphere into toxic substances that wreak havoc on the environment.

Wolfgang Seiler, new head of the

Fraunhofer Institute of Atmospheric Environmental Research in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, says the atmosphere resembles a living creature in many ways.

It constantly ingests a large number of chemical substances that take shape in the biosphere, converts them chemically and physically, transports them over long distances and returns them to the atmosphere.

One of the atmosphere's major functions is that of oxidising trace substances emitted by the biosphere in a reduced form and returning them to the soil dissolved in rainwater.

Carbon monoxide in contrast takes several months to undergo a total exchange in the atmosphere. Methane takes 10 years to do so. Oxygen takes millions of years.

The atmosphere also reacts like a living

being in its reaction to changes in surroundings or initial conditions. As a result of its complex interaction with the biosphere natural and man-made upsets are offset to some extent.

But if these disturbances exceed certain levels the chemical make-up of the atmosphere undergoes such stark changes that sensitive eco-systems governed by trace substances in the atmosphere are thrown off balance.

Changes in flora and fauna then result. Forest damage on a scale many would only have felt possible in industrial areas occurs in clean-air Alpine regions, for instance.

"We cannot rule out the possibility," Seiler says, "that we are pushing a range of environmental problems we have failed to recognise as such before us, a barrage that will preoccupy us more intensively in the near future."

Using intensive measurement programmes featuring balloons, aircraft, ships and land-based stations (on mountain peaks, for instance) the global distribution of many major trace substances in the troposphere and the stratosphere up to altitudes of 40-50km has been ascertained.

Scientists have discovered at an altitude of about 30km (20 miles) a layer with a higher concentration of ozone, which almost totally absorbs the lethal ultra-violet radiation in sunlight, thereby making life in its present form on Earth possible.

In this layer ozone (O_3) is formed by the photolysis of oxygen and the recombination of atomic and molecular oxygen, which is again destroyed by photolysis.

The temperature increase in higher latitudes in both the northern and southern hemispheres will be well above those for the tropics well below average.

Even a minor increase in the methane count (in comparison with carbon dioxide) could lead to perceptible changes in climate — up to and including melting polar icecaps.

Methane is mainly created by biological processes during decomposition of organic substances in anaerobic conditions and then released into the atmosphere.

Between 70 and 100 million tons of methane a year are produced in beef farms and released into the atmosphere. Anaerobic sediment in the world's rice fields produces a further 70-170 million tons of methane a year.

Combustion of biomass accounts for 56-100 million tons of CH_4 , industry for a further 75 million tons at most.

It is small wonder that the growth rate of methane concentration over the past 300 years largely tallies with that of population growth.

Nitric oxide (NO) shows what minor quantities can affect the chemistry of the atmosphere.

Nitric oxide plays a key role in the photochemistry of the troposphere, affecting the concentration and distribution of ozone in the troposphere.

Information so far available indicates that ozone is likely to be created in the atmosphere by means of oxidation of hydrocarbons once the nitric oxide count exceeds 10 parts per billion.

At lower concentrations the same chain of reaction causes a reduction in the ozone count.

Franz Friesch

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, München, 24 July 1986)

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

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Birgit Fleischmann

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 27 July 1986)

Continued on page 19

problems and recommends a number of improvements, but Frau Wilms's reply to the parliamentary question indicates that no specific measures are planned.

Beefing up entry restrictions for would-be students hardly seems a suitable means of solving the problem.

What use is it for a student from Nigeria to be welcome in principle and seen by the Bonn government as a potential "multiplier and innovator in the social and economic process" when he is not going to be issued with a visa by the aliens' department?

Birgit Fleischmann

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 27 July 1986)

■ HORIZONS

Green light for blackout in red-light district

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The most lucrative red-light stretch in West Germany is 200 metres of side-road off a main highway north of Munich.

Here 250 prostitutes work four shifts round the clock from caravans.

The road is in a non-residential area with a troop training ground on one side and the society for radiation research and environmental protection on the other.

But the ladies are worried. Since Olympics year 1972, the streetwalkers have had troubles. They were then herded together and only tolerated by officialdom in nine Munich locations.

Now a Munich legal official, Peter Gauweiler, 37, wants to get rid of the caravan brothels.

Gauweiler, a CSU local government official, has called in the police.

But for the first time Munich prostitutes are putting up a tough fight for what they see as their rights. They have organised themselves.

Led by Monika, aged 30 and a prostitute for the past 12 years, and Christa, 57, a senior nursing sister in the Midnight Mission, organised by the Evangelical Church, the girls have gone on the offensive.

Monika has turned her sights on "cleaning-living" Peter Gauweiler.

She said: "I've been frantically trying to get in touch with him. He doesn't need to have anything to do with me as a person, but I do represent 160 women."

Christa confirmed this: "The women have the right to defend themselves. Their view, that is quite valid, deserves a hearing."

Christa takes care of the women

along with a young social worker named Anita from the railway station's Midnight Mission, nick-named "Mimi".

They frequently visit the women in the caravans and elsewhere. They do not try to convert them, but they do offer help if a girl wants to get out of the prostitution business.

They don't speak of morality, but help in dealing with the authorities and visit petty offenders when they land up in prison.

They say they only want to do good when asked about their involvement with these women.

Recently there was a murder. On 11 July Kornelia was found in the undergrowth strangled. A client, until now unidentified, picked her up in a car. She did not have her own caravan.

An obituary was placed in the local newspaper: "It could have happened to us. We are not ashamed to turn to you, as a result of this cruel and meaningless murder, and point out our need for a dignified place where we can work."

It was signed by Monika and her colleagues.

Gauweiler argues that he is concerned for the safety of the women and their clients. This is increasingly endangered in the area where the caravans are.

The police have recorded 159 criminal acts in the area over the past three years, arson, acid attacks and bodily harm.

The girls, however, feel safer in their caravans than walking the streets; the official alternative, Monika said.

She boasts of the satisfactory living facilities she and her colleagues have in their caravans, until now tolerated by the Munich authorities.

They hope that he will help in their battle with officialdom, so that at least officials "have a better understanding and greater sympathy for our position."

Karl Stankiewitz

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 29 July 1986)

Three women made a Munich priest's life a misery, a Munich court heard. They gave him a rough time with holy water and love letters.

Day after day they tyrannised the 42-year-old priest, until last January, at his end, he rang the police and went to a temporal court.

The pious trio, who wanted the priest to say prayers to exorcise them from the devil and pursued him with amorous glances, were charged with disturbing the peace and hauled before a Munich court.

The priest told the court how he had been tormented, saying: "It is just terrible."

One of the women, named as Christine, 42, squirted holy water over him when he was conducting prayers or in the Marienplatz, one of Munich's main squares. She also loudly shouted out exorcism prayers.

With a rosary in her hand and with an extremely pious man Christine, a remedial educationalist by profession, said in court: "Christ was also taken to court by the priests."

Another of the women, a 65-year-old war widow, who had threatened to kill her beloved priest and his housekeeper, had taken to drink out of grief at the curate, so that she could not remember anything.

She could only remember one thing. She assured the judge: "I would rather kill myself than hurt a hair of his head."

Speaking of his time in prison he said that beneath his self-possession there was a lot of anger and bitterness.

He blusters: "You lot outside don't know what it's like. You are isolated. You are buried alive. You are delighted when you have a spider in the cell for company."

The priest replied instantly: "Yes, you can love me, but leave me in peace."

The third, the widow's 43-year-old daughter, dressed very soberly, seemed to find her salvation in alcohol.

The judge used all his powers of persuasion on the three and the priest. He brought the proceedings to a close with the priest's blessing when he extracted from the three women the promise that they would leave him and his prayer meetings in peace.

But no sooner were the court proceedings over than the priest burst back into the courtroom.

He was referring to Gerd Heidemann, the sometime *Stern* star reporter, who first encouraged him to write the Hitler Diaries, offering him DM1.8m, then

Continued on page 15

He is ready to welcome all journalists. No-one goes away disappointed. A true Swabian Kujau is a born raconteur, joyful, effervescent, humorous and with natural wit.

He is alert, cheeky and straightforward.

Continued on page 15



(Photo: Thomas Stankiewitz)

Women make priest's life a misery

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Continued on page 15

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Continued on page 15

■ THE LAW

Report slams 12-hour police hemming-in ploy at rally

Städtezeitung

A police operation in Hamburg in which about 400 demonstrators were tightly hemmed in a circle by baton-wielding officers for 12 hours is vividly described in a heavily critical report by a committee of the Hamburg Land assembly.

The report says that most of the demonstrators were not violent; that at times the cordon was so tight that they could not sit down; that they were denied use of the lavatories for hours, although they were only 30 yards away; and that they had to urinate on the ground, accompanied by cynical and laughing police commentaries.

Eventually the demonstrators were removed one by one from the cordon and taken to 20 different police stations where the degradation continued. Women were forced to undress in order to be searched.

Sometimes four were kept in cells meant for one and told when asking to go to the lavatory: "Shit and piss in the cell. You can lick it up later."

It was 16 hours before the last of the demonstrators was released. For many of them it was a nightmare more like what happens in some banana republic rather than a western democracy.

Senator Lange was asked if the police were a bit short on awareness of their legal obligations.

"No," he said. "Our Hamburg police are strongly democratic and behave in accordance with the law. They are trained for three years and the training process continues (throughout their careers)."

There were no gaps in their democratic awareness. They were under constant political leadership and control."

On the last point at least, the CDU Opposition in Hamburg disagrees. Hartmut Perschau, who is standing against Hamburg Mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi in the November election, said Lange and senior police officers had not done any leading. But action is being taken against no one.

The Hamburg police have clearly made themselves so independent of their political masters that they were able to refuse to take part in the committee hearings.

The result, said Lange, was that they

assembly because his party, the Social Democrats have an absolute majority.

But SPD support for him is far from solid. Some public form of solidarity is being maintained because there is an election in Hamburg in November.

The report said that the police's mistake was not to recognise that most of the demonstrators were peaceful. Their action was in effect to take the encircled demonstrators as sort of hostages against violent demonstrators. The condemned demonstrators were members of church groups, trade unionists and people with Social Democratic sympathies.

The cordon round them had barely closed when the police were attacked with stones — from outside the cordon, behind them. Barricades were burned, police cars destroyed and, as the violence spread from the immediate area, traffic lights and shop windows were smashed.

The report says the police made a tactical mistake. The act "was out of all proportion" to events and illegal.

The sequence of events on 8 June only served to help the perpetrators of violence, promote a false solidarity with them and awake in many anger and doubt about the democratic constitutional state. That cannot be the aim of any police operation."

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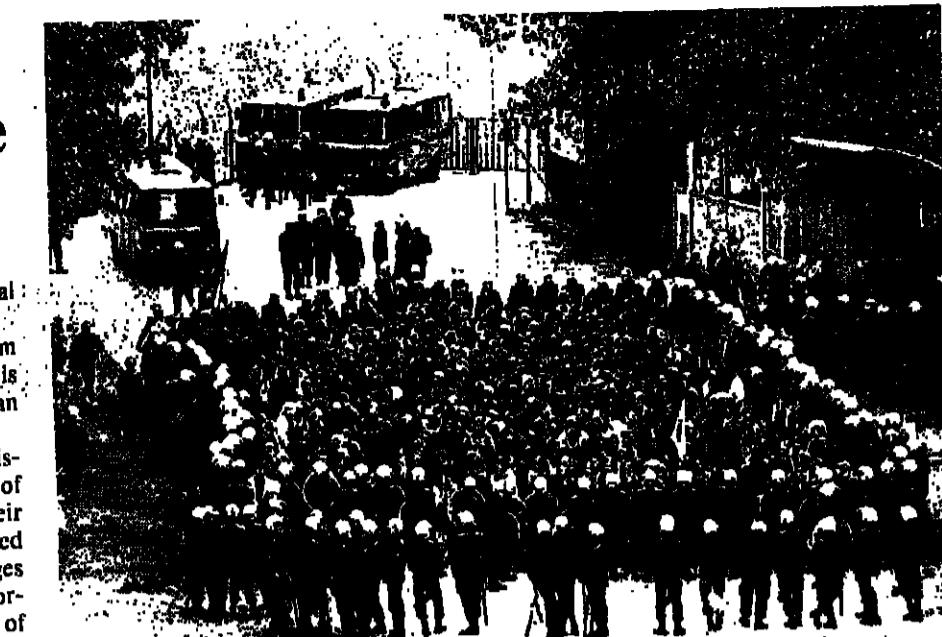
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Police encircling demonstrators in Hamburg... questions about political responsibility. (Photo: Argus)

were able to snub both the Hamburg assembly and the public. Yet, at the same time, lower ranking policemen were having to give the explanations.

Eventually, Lange and von Dohnanyi apologised to the innocent demonstrators. It was a vote of confidence for the police.

Shortly before midnight, a convoy of taxis sounding their horns in solidarity drove past. Police hurried between the cars, breaking their windows and denting their bodywork.

In the evidence it even emerged that some policemen carried on with tears in their eyes. They were under tremendous pressure from their superiors.

After the encirclement ended, some of the demonstrators were taken to a police gymnasium where they were made to sit down in a square formed by wooden bench seats. They were not allowed to sit on the seats because that would "threaten public law and order".

The report described eye-witness descriptions as vivid and depressing. Vivid and depressing was also the widely published photograph showing a girl about eight years old with her hands raised against a police vehicle. She is surrounded by policemen and is being searched by one.

As soon as the operation ended, pressure on the police and the Hamburg state assembly grew. The CDU said the legal grounds for action remain unclear. Laws governing police and right of assembly were put forward. But it is clear that participants were not given a chance to disperse.

The affair began at 12.21 on the Sunday afternoon and lasted until 13 minutes before one the next morning. It emerged in the inquiry that the Interior authority was told at about 1pm and Mayor von Dohnanyi about 2.30.

Apart from that, information from the police about political obligations becomes unclear. The report says that the legality of the encirclement should have been determined by a court no later than 3pm.

But it didn't happen. Eventually the 400 were allowed to use the nearby lavatories, but only after painstaking body searches. They got nothing to eat and drink and had to watch as police filled paper cups with mineral water and poured it out again, witnesses told

fees and almost as much to the tax office.

The real estate was sold and his famous collection of military memorabilia was auctioned, scattered to the four winds.

He has had to try and sell himself. He has had film offers from America. He could play himself, Kujau as a kind of Kojak!

The "world's most famous forger" enjoys being in the public eye, and perhaps in the year 2000 people will still remember him. But what good is that to him today?

Do you have to believe him when he dryly says: "I'm having a tough time, to put it candidly."

Or are there a few *Stern* millions stashed away in a secret bank account somewhere? Shall we ever find out?

Peter Kimmel (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 21 July 1986)

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, Munich, 23 July 1986)